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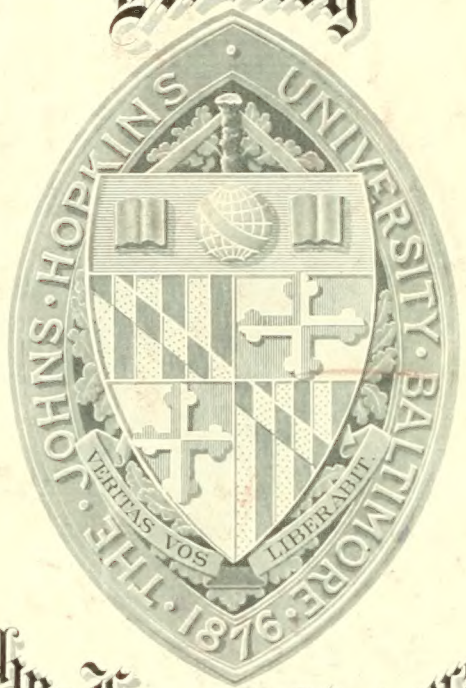

of the

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The Form and Use of the Proper Name in Latin Literature

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Ampelius	Wolfflin	Teubner.
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Apuleius	van der Vliet	Teubner.
Arnobius	Reifferscheid	
Augustinus	Dombart	Teubner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boetius	Fridlein	Teubner.
Caesar	Dinter	Teubner.
Lexicon Caesarianum	Mensel	
Cassiodorus	Migne	Patrologia Latina.
Catullus	Riese	Teubner
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ad 2. Frat.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	
Pseudo-Cicero	[illegible]	

Corp. Ser. Ecc. Lat.

Patrologia Latina.

[illegible] been examined with unusual thoroughness, and the results obtained by Lahmeyer, Huebner, [illegible] present purposes.

[illegible] Inst. VII. 3, 27

Propria liberi, quae nemo habet nisi liber, [illegible] Inst. VI. 1, 7

[illegible] Inst. I; [illegible] XI.

[illegible]

became deeply concerned. Reflections of this
in the Irish Republic started in September,
and a few concerned Irishmen noticed what.
There is usually one of those that causes considerable
confusion and embarrassment. Unfortunately the
present case that "There is no single
known organization among the conspirators with the
legal situation."

The existence of the Irish-Irish cause needed to
highly disturbed period in the matter of maintaining
but more when this period was at its height it was
always possible to distinguish an individual by use
of the word. The use of the expression was limited
to members of the same household or to friends,
but the second and expression Republicans might
be used indiscriminately. The literature would be left
with only a few permanent ones like Irish, Irish
and Irishman, designated in the list and many
more in the establishment of the name but

this form was also used by writers of convenience,
or to avoid the repetition of a line fold or double
[illegible] line which came most freely to designate
an individual [illegible] [illegible],
but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The block must [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sulla. Up to 649, praenomen and nomen were used to designate consuls elect. Not until 676 ce

is met with more frequently. With Tacitus it is

Only in the case of persons of humble origin does Cicero venture to use the contracted nomen

[illegible] * Cicero is entitled to [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]"

(Verrine I, 1.)

[illegible]

* Cf., Lovera, Lic. de l'ant. VI. 1, 23 - [illegible]

and his praenomen strangely enough is lacking,
as is the case in numerous other instances.

Varro puts these at 30. See the De Praenominibus

nomen. At least two causes contributed to this

been added until sometime after the birth of the child or even after he had reached maturity.

The [illegible] in early times to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] there were [illegible] an actual barrier.

[illegible] connection between the coat of arms and the cognomen but it is impossible to decide which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] through Christian experience, of the [illegible] hymns, of the [illegible], of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

name into the position of a cognomen.

The Roman nomen, as the termination indi-

long before Augustus the individual had

the name were treated as only the

owed property have been treated. C. I. L. XI. 6727

Hostilius.

26 [illegible]

[illegible] Sextidius had their prototypes in individual [illegible]

[illegible]

It may be, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] name. Later it became customary to use the same

ally to the praenomina and degenerating in fact, [illegible] became the rival of the [illegible]

The history of the use of double names follows [illegible]

The explanation of this phenomenon is the desire to place the distinctively individual name [illegible]

[illegible]

case, if we go back sufficiently
may we come to a period when nobody had a
cognomen for none was in existence.

In our investigation for the present we must

author's name in his own works, if any are extant,

The first name to be considered is Cicero's

Cicero.

The [illegible] examples of the [illegible] use of his

own name by Cicero are to be found in his letters

to Atticus. Fortunately a considerable collection

which we may find to obtain here, is a genuine rule and no mere whim or caprice of fancy. What are the facts? Without a single exception he uses the simple cognomen Cicero as his [illegible]. Occasionally he varies this slightly as Cicero Attico salutem dicit, XI. 6; XIV. 5, 6, 14, or, Cicero suo salutem dicit Attico, XVI. 16, but this is all. [illegible] Cicero is used 168 times, or 57.5%. Of 62 addresses the simple cognomen Cicero is used 41 times, or 60.3%. That the simple cognomen found in Cicero was the normal prose form of designating him is

[illegible] from the days of Cicero to the present time the [illegible] for all time, unless the allegory is something other than a mere citation. In Quintilian, for example, out of 445 references to Cicero by name 406 are in this form. It occurs even in poetry, in [illegible]. Among the [illegible] in which [illegible] the following may be mentioned; [illegible] 47; Juv. XI. 72; [illegible] 57, 5; Hor. Sat. I. 24; Cass. 565; and for an example in our own [illegible] Mommsen Röm. Gesch. III. 575.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Let us turn next to the usual [illegible] of designating individuals among the Romans. This was, of course, the consequence of the [illegible] system. Each man had his [illegible] name, Marcus Tullius Cicero. [illegible]

and are not numerous. They will be given in full for those who are interested.

[illegible] M. Fabii Fidenae coniuncta esse videatur?

This is an example of the rhetorical use of the [illegible]

[illegible]

them in order of increasing formality.

Ad Fam. X. 32 C. Asinius Pollio M. Tullio Ciceroni.

X. 31 C. Asinius Pollio M. Tullio Ciceroni s. d.

X. 34 M. Lepidus Imp. iter. Pont. Max. s. d.

[illegible]

XIII. 4 [illegible]

V. 1 2. Metellus 2. f. Celer Procos. s. d. M. Tullio Ciceroni.

V. 2 M. Tullius M. f. Cicero 2. Metello 2. f. Celeri [illegible]

V. 7 M. Tullius M. f. Cicero s. d. Cn. Pompeio Cn. [illegible]

XV. 1, XV. 2 M. Tullius M. f. Cicero Procos. s. d. [illegible]

I. 1 [illegible]

piece of rhetorical composition.

The passage is also quoted as Cicero's Thesaurus LIV. 10a. The only change consists in the fact that the name of Cicero appears as Scipio as M. T. Cicero. The substitution of the name is very likely due to the presence of some words in it which are not to be considered characteristic of Cicero's style.

A total of 18 examples has been cited. These are all that are found in the rhetorical compositions of the ancients. Most of the examples are quotations of letters, five are found in rhetorical treatises, three are from Cicero as a magistrate or a known personality in public affairs. The remaining three occur in citations. In every case the impression of genuine Tullian diction is formed.

Museums.

In close contact with the most primal method of designation stands the most formal of the most formative, the work of the [illegible] [illegible]. In Lear's case this [illegible] [illegible] is not explained by any conditioning of the [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] original to the depths of the individual. Accordingly the expression like "the great Queen Bee" [illegible] finds, and is found what we say, and endures. This does not seem to have been the case, however, with Lear's [illegible].

Numerous entries are made in Lear's [illegible] the single [illegible] is used either for the [illegible] [illegible] following Lear as he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] is a [illegible] of [illegible] of this not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], dotted at [illegible] [illegible].

This is of [illegible], however, the single [illegible] of [illegible] does not occur in his [illegible] except [illegible]

Phil. II. 77 Ianitor: 'Quis tu?' 'A Marco tabellarius.'

This example does not constitute an exception to the general rule that the use of the praenomen was confined to members of the same household and to friends, for as Schulze correctly observes, according to the [illegible] of [illegible] the praenomen was [illegible] members of the family.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the praenomen are found in the earliest examples. The [illegible]

Pliny Epl. I. 2, 4 Non tamen omnino Marci nostri λυκύθους fug[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A.J. A.E. I. 173 [illegible]

ne jero— [illegible] λχνθο— —, [illegible]
pertexuit.

Prichard and Bernard explain λχνκθοι as
[illegible] "[illegible]"
[illegible]
with which Kiessling compares Horace A.P. 97
[illegible]

[illegible] is
to be explained on the basis of the attitude of
the [illegible] to Caesar, and [illegible] the
various [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible]
to the [illegible]. The [illegible] to his [illegible]
of the [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
is [illegible]. On the [illegible] of [illegible]
indicates rather a feeling of [illegible] and
[illegible].

[illegible] to the [illegible] of the
general subject [illegible] and [illegible]

The citation from Sid. Apoll. V. 13,3 given above is a curious example of what an author can do with a proper name when he really sets about the task seriously. Marcus Arpinas and Publius Mantuanus are almost as [illegible] as William of Stratford would be in our day. [illegible] graphical sphere. Again they are interesting

cf. De Off. I. 1, 1 etc. But this

M. Tullius.

[illegible] of double forms of his own name. Whenever he uses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ad Att. LII. 6, 4; 3, 3; 7, 7; IX. 5, 2 [illegible]

Die 16. Iulii, quando e[illegible] according to [illegible]

[illegible] to express his opinion in the senate. The other

[illegible] passages viz; de Cat. I. 2. Etenim si mecum

patria, quae mihi vitae meae omnibus est carior, si

cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica loquetur:

M. Tulli, quid agis? Nonne sum, quem esse hostem

comperisti - - - - nisi patriae - - -?

and ad Fam. XII. 10, 2

Sunt tibi, M. Tulli, illae [illegible] quibus

videor et at multis tibi carissimus.

From all this it is evident that Caesar's

use like the subjunctive M. Tullius with utinam

formed, perhaps even a little more elaborated.

Possibly this is why Caesar did not venture to use

it of Livius in his reply to Cicero, Ad Fam. V. 15.

Catullus XLIX.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	6 Indiana	26 Ohio
Lumbricus	37	2
Rhinoceros	6	1
Sculpt. ant. Arg.	1	0
Ord. Pater	3	1
Formic	1	0
Vespidium	2	0
Fam. Ent.	22	0
Vid. supra.	2	1
Bovinus	3	1
Ent. Lat. Mus	107	2

Some of the statistics in the preceding table are significant. The special preference for the form 6 Indiana in Lumbricus, Rhinoceros, and the Entire Entire Family amounting in the ratio of 6 to 1 and Vespidium to the total exclusion of the form 26 Ohio and in the case of the others to a reduction of its use to a very small numerical ratio

[illegible] the fact that [illegible] in all of these cases. This fact accounts [illegible] for the [illegible] in the statistical [illegible] except [illegible] and [illegible].

16. [illegible]

As for the combined praenomen and cognomen, M. Cicero, out of a total of 326 letters in the collection Ad Familiares addressed to Cicero or inclosed [illegible] to [illegible] M. Cicero 132 times. This is a [illegible] of 70. Out of a total of 62 letters in the same collection addressed to Cicero 16, or 25.8% are addressed M. Ciceroni. In the Ad Atticum there are 3 signatures and 4 addresses in this form. Cicero [illegible] this form to [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible]. The use of the signature 135 times. There are 20 instances of the use in [illegible]

Att. XIV. 1,2 M. Cicero and X. 8 A, 1 M. Ciceronem
does this form of Cicero's name occur in his
[illegible] and both of these examples
from others.

[illegible] are 157 examples of Cicero's
[illegible] + agnomen, M. Cicero, to only 7 of
[illegible] + nomen, M. [illegible]

[illegible] M. Cic., nor is Caesar the [illegible]
the author who [illegible]
is shown by the following table;

	M. Tullius	M. Cicero
Never [illegible]	1	3
Never the praen.	0	3
Using the [illegible]	2	11

An examination of these 20 examples
substantiates the supposition made [illegible]
above, that the writers [illegible]

nomen, M. Tullius in Cicero's case, represents [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
a arrangement by letter.

It is plain also that all forms of the double
name are more correct than the single name,
but the degree of correctness and arrangement
under the forms of the same name is uncertain.
Thus in the double forms of the name Marcus and
so forth in the Praenomen.

The last instance in which Quintilian uses
Cicero's combined praenomen and gentilicium M.
Tullius Cicero's name is;

Inst. Orat. I. 10, 7

Quibus ego primum hic locus videtur, quod et
M. Tullius scripsit ad Quintum fratrem tertium
librum, et Cicero noster in quodam libro, qui
est, ut puto, de optimo genere oratorum,

concepisse nos animo perfecti illius, ex nulla parte imperfecti.

Inst. Orat. XI. 3, 7

[illegible] manu [illegible] adiuvandi [illegible]

[illegible] passages. The editions of Campaniana (1470) and [illegible] but it is found in codex Ambrosianus I. There is no question about the text here, and we can simply note these two occurrences as exceptions to Quintilian's general use for the sake of the double form of Cicero's name. But it is through Quintilian that Pliny copied into Tacitus's usual method of referring to Tullius, using the combined praenomen and cognomen M. Tullius, which contrasts with original M. [illegible] of letters in Cicero's own usage. We do not know why Pliny [illegible] Quintilian's [illegible]

double [illegible] to the general use of two-fold names and the general decline in the use of two-fold names.

We have seen previously that there was a struggle between the cognomen and the praenomen in which the cognomen was finally successful. A similar struggle no doubt took place at first between the gentile nomen and praenomen and cognomen, and finally between the praenomen on the one side and the gentile nomen and cognomen on the other, ending finally in victory in the combined nomen and cognomen, which was fully secured by the time of Horace.

Tullius Cicero.

The gentile names end in the suffix of the Latin noun, whether considered topically, syntactically or etymologically. Cicero's name in this form

and Indian Empire. Examples of the use of this
term can be found in other writers of the
period also in other ways. For instance, one of
the Lives of Lucian's name occurs frequently
in connection with the works of other authors.
Only two instances of Lucian's name are found
in all the writings studied by me; they are
XIX. 10 (Indian Lives) in connection with
Philostratus, Apollonius of Tyana and
Irenaeus Adv. Haer. II. 32, 4

The Hebrew Scriptures were also
known, the Septuagint version, more
or less exactly, but not always —
even quite literally.

The first Christian writers in
any degree, the citations from Apocrypha
may be divided very freely. The earliest
three writers, that is Barnabas, Hermas,

his selection of names. In the present instance
he seems to be simply following the general
practice of the time rather than [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible]
explained. [illegible] the name for the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] rather than [illegible]. In this case
we must look [illegible]. On the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Tullius.

The names of Cicero are Tullius. In the
letter he does not use the praenomen of Tullius.
In writing to Terentia, to Atticus, and to many
in the letters to his freedman Tiro. He mentions
a Ap. Pom. XVI. 23 Tullia Tiro.

The intervening change is recorded in ad
Fam. XIV. 17 Tullius Terentiae et Tullio,
a letter common also, at Tiro mihi optimo,
suavissimo et v. f. s.

and 18 Tullius Terentiae suae et Tullio
carissimis filiis, Tiro mihi et omnia v.
v. f. fiat.

In both cases Cicero uses the simple name
as usual in his salutation to Terentia but
changes to state for his daughter. In 17 the
daughter's name is mentioned, in 18 it is not.

The simple name Tullia does not appear

in Ciceronem outside of the correspondence, and [illegible]

Another word derived usage of Cicero's version Tullius may be called the poetic. This usage [illegible] at least in early as Accius. Fr. IV. 16, 3

Magnus ab imperio accessit Tullius nostri.

The copy one of the passages is to be observed here.

Cf. also Auth. Lat. 608, 1

Tullius Arpinas ex vulnere natus aperti,
Dict. virtute — consul in urbe fuit.

This too is evidently elevated. Observe here the designation of origin, as in Flavius Arpinas.

The rule of parts in proper names seems to have been that the less usual form was selected by the poets. We shall have occasion to refer to this further later.

Finally rhetoric carried the poetic form into prose and did its best to obliterate all distinctions. The result was no less certain and [illegible]

Arpinas modo quem tonante lingua dicat, nunc
stilus aut Maronianus.

Sid. Apoll. E. XXIII. 145

[illegible]

[illegible]

Having considered the different forms in which Cicero's name appears in literature it is proper that we should group our results.

We saw that the simple cognomen Cicero [illegible]

[illegible], sometimes rhetorical. Thus it was used at times to produce the ex cotundo effect. The [illegible] in correspondence, in signatures to edicts, but it is found most in acts of municipal and public officers and [illegible]. [illegible] it must be [illegible] to avoid [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible].

[illegible] for" Pliny Epl. I. 2, 4 and Sid. Apoll. Epl. V. 13, 3 its use was confined to members of the same household. [illegible]

case as that of Cicero.

There were three forms of the double name for Cicero, praenomen + nomen M. Tullius, praenomen + cognomen M. Cicero, nomen + cognomen Tullius Cicero. The order in which these three forms of naming persons are here named represents the order of their development. The praenomen M. Tullius was completely obsolete in Cicero's time. He uses it only in the vocative. The nomen Tullius was used in the nominative; and Cicero and his contemporaries by Livy's time, the praenomen and the nomen Tullius were used in distinctly restricted. This distinction began away back in Cicero's own time, was observed and established in it, and continued only to decay in the course of later centuries.

Cicero combines the use of the two M. Tullius in the signature of letters to friends and correspondents. Others use this in general [illegible] Cicero

Caesar.

The ordinary form of Caesar's name was the simple cognomen Caesar. This fact is attested by abundant testimony both in the [illegible] and in other literature, and [illegible] argument. [illegible] first examine Caesar's [illegible] of expression to himself. [illegible] more rare to find [illegible] usually by name, but [illegible] always with the simple cognomen [illegible] to others, and to the [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] known, Caesar refers to himself by name especially. With these the first person singular is [illegible] [illegible] while this method of reference to himself is [illegible] sometimes, it is the exception. On the most necessary [illegible] to use the simple cognomen Caesar, whenever he speaks of himself.

[illegible]

for instance encloses "a Fabio C." in brackets.

There are 7 other passages in the works ascribed to Cicero in which some form of the two words occurs. They are as follows: [illegible]

Caesaris; Bel. Civ. I. 5, 1; 6, 7 C. Caesaris; III. 1, 1 Julius Caesar; Bel. Al. XXXIV. 2 C. Caesari; Bel. Afr. XXXII. 1 C. Caesaris; LXXVIII. 6 C. Caesaris.

The passages in which these occur are all [illegible] they could be written out in the usual [illegible] form. In many of these instances, however, that could be accomplished by the last rule can be accounted for [illegible] possibility. Such [illegible] are Bel. Civ. I. 5, 1; 6, 7; III. 1, 1. The point [illegible] these [illegible] should be written [illegible] and [illegible] the original [illegible].

It will thus appear that there are only four [illegible] which [illegible] to [illegible] by any other form of the word [illegible] the singular [illegible]. These [illegible] to [illegible] in the Bellum Civile and probably only two of them belong strictly [illegible], viz.; Bel. Civ. I. 1, 1 Gaio [illegible]

Caesar of Alexandria, a man equal in military
of this character in history with Caesar. He obtained
a part rule of Britain in A.D. 43 and made
Britain Roman, but also another thing was important
to another nation.

Among his conquests and [illegible] as
as in his own writings the [illegible] of
[illegible] of Rome was the [illegible]
Caesar's. The one Caesar was Gaius Julius Caesar.
The name Caesar was used as a title of honor
of the imperial family that with the time of Gaius
it became customary to use it as the title of the
Emperor, and the word [illegible]
time meant the Roman Emperor.

Among writers since the beginning of the Christian
era who use the simple original Caesar as the
[illegible] method of designating [illegible]
[illegible]; Pliny. 12d c. 17a; Tac. c. 70, 3;
Suet. c 20, 15; Eg. 6. A. c. 70; Dio Cass. [illegible]

Sid. Apost. E. V. 5055; Deid. III. 190, 5. The list might be extended almost indefinitely.

One curious instance of the use of the simple expression Theos must not be passed without comment. cf. Matt. 4, 4 Luke 4, 16

Matthew Thessens quotes Hebrew writers who call God "Place". Philo, Justin Martyr, Origen, Clement of Alexandria and Tertullian.

In use of the simple expression Theos found with the Article "ho" as antecedent. In most of the instances where this is the case, the expression is used of the Father. In certain cases, this expression is used of Christ. The connection of this ultimate Monotheism with the Doctrine of the Trinity, the "Theandric problem". It seems as if it is quite natural that the expression Theos was primarily used of the Father. Even in the Epistles of Paul the expression is used of the Father in the majority of cases.

it over and the Greek, whose language was perfectly familiar and perfectly easy to the Greek.

[illegible]

Gaius Julius Caesar.

[illegible]

They are Val. Max. VI. 2, 11

Iam Servi Galbae tenera[illegible]

Gothic, and [illegible] Germanic, and
Teutonic [illegible]
[illegible]

This name [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
passage of rhetorical description. At the same
time the [illegible] has just been
[illegible]
the somewhat formal double name justifies
[illegible]
for Caesar, especially if, as no doubt was the case,
the writer considered him the greater man. Of
course the [illegible] might
be [illegible] on the ground of a [illegible]
appeal to [illegible], but we hardly
think that this is the case here to be. It
is [illegible]

These are the only occurrences of Caesar's

Let us consider next Caesar's simple

Gains.

Gains would have been entirely too indep

difference in feeling between the combined praenomen

it is not known with certainty who the C. Julius is. If it is our Caesar, the

Rev. VI. 1, 7

Fuerunt autem hi: Appius Claudius, T. Veturius, P. Sextius, Spur. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser.

	Julius Caesar	M. Julius	L. Caesar
Sail	0	0	5
Sen. Cat	0	0	1
Civil	1	0	0
Fac. Max.	0	0	15
Fac. Natu.	0	0	15
Hom. Imp.	1	0	4
Hom. Con	0	0	2
Civit.	0	1	18
Fac.	0	0	2
Fortitud	0	0	21
Civ.	1	0	6
Hom. Sal.	0	0	1
Milit. Sal.	4	0	0
Corona	0	0	5
Fasto	0	0	7
Aurea	1	0	1
Milit. Civ.	0	1	1
Prima Sal.	0		2

	Julius Caesar	C. Julius	C. Caesar
Accusative	7	0	0
Abl. Sing.	0	0	1
Ablatives	0	0	7
Abl. Plur.	1	0	1
Total	8	1	9

The table reveals several interesting facts. First, the Anthologia Latina, Ovid, and Horace fail to exhibit a single instance of the combined praenomen and cognomen C. Caesar. Martial and Valerius Maximus have one example each of the combined praenomen and cognomen Julius Caesar and the combined praenomen and cognomen C. Caesar. The Historia Augusta has one example of the combined praenomen and nomen C. Julius and one example of the combined praenomen and cognomen C. Caesar. On the other hand, Pliny the combined praenomen and cognomen C. Caesar in all the forms of the

Smith was married and to this marriage
the following children were born:

Edward, [illegible] and [illegible].

Edward was the youngest of Smith and
Mary's children. He was born in [illegible]
and married [illegible] on [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] were the parents of
[illegible] children.

Edward was the youngest of Smith and
Mary's children. He was born in [illegible]
and married [illegible] on [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] were the parents of
[illegible] children.

Edward was the youngest of Smith and
Mary's children. He was born in [illegible]
and married [illegible] on [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] were the parents of
[illegible] children.

It is hardly necessary to add that we do not
accept this, viz.; that in general the practical treatment
and expression of human relations the present subject
of investigation [illegible] the subject matter
of the science is right.

The [illegible] in human practical
treatment and expression [illegible] matter
involves. [illegible]; Cic. de Fin. I. 1, 1

Litteris a puero studium omne consumpsi, quarum
ab his impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis
[illegible] ut [illegible]; ut [illegible]
litteris ut [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible].

[illegible] Litteris [illegible] Latinis [illegible]
[illegible]; Cic. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible].

In other words the following [illegible] to treat
the practical [illegible] and expression of human

Rel. Civ. I. 13, 1

name. They are as follows: Bel. Gal. VIII. 57. 1

Fit deinde senatusconsultum, ut ad filium

[illegible] mittantur.

In this example Hirtius probably reproduces

the construction used in the [illegible],

[illegible] and wrote C. Nepos, and

[illegible] and expressed C. Caesar. Whether

this supposition is the correct explanation of

the language of the passage is certainly disputed

and present.

Cic. Rep. XXXIV. 2

[illegible]

Bel. Afr. XXXV. 1

Quibus rebus Scipio, [illegible] comitatu, mirari et requirere: T. Caesarem, qui [illegible] proelio, subito commutatum non esse ma[illegible]

Bel. Afr. LXXXVIII. 6

[illegible] between two individuals having the same cognomen.

Caesar's name in the combined nomen and cognomen form was Julius Caesar. Of this there is one example from his own works, Bel. Civ. III. 1, 1

[illegible] Julius Caesar et P. Servilius; is enim erat annus quo per leges ei consulem fieri licuerat.

Here the combined nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar is joined with the combined praenomen and nomen P. Servilius in a list of consuls.

[illegible] combined nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar is found in Sen. Dial. III. 23, 4

[illegible]

[illegible] ab iis qui videbantur aut in diversis aut in neutris fuisse partibus, combussit.

The abbreviation of Caesar's nomen Julius to I. is probably due to the error of some scribe,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Caesar

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gaius Cassius [illegible] conspiravit cum Cassio et Bruto. Propter quod Julia lege damnatus est.

The reference here is to Julius Caesar as a

man in public life.

There are not even three examples of Caesar's combined nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar in the Auct. Lit. He appears in titles, as follows; [77; 87; 94; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135;

[illegible]

[illegible]

XIV. [illegible]

[illegible]

tone of the two-fold name.

XIV. Tet. I. (titre) Julius Caesar

requires no comment.

XII. Tet. I. 1

[illegible]

The reversed order appeared early.

Our last example of Caesar's combined nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar is found in Sid. Apoll. Epl. III. 12, 6

explain it and finally the composer of the

if any single form of the name was to be

"The next example is from Firm. Lact. Divin.

Inst. I. 15, 28

Besides while several Caesars were deified,
only one Julius was accorded this honor.

He wonders also at the only occurrence
of Caesar's simple nomen Julius in the
author's works. Tacitus is
the only author who refers to Caesar's
deification without the epithet divus.
He uses deus instead, not as an epithet
but as a substantive.

Of the double forms of Caesar's name the combined praenomen and nomen C. [illegible] was never used by Caesar himself. The [illegible]

The combined praenomen and cognomen [illegible] is found in the other Commentaries [illegible] Caesar. [illegible] Bel. Civ. III. 1, 1; 10, 3; 21.

The combined nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar are found once in Caesar Bel. Civ. III. 1, 1 and several times elsewhere, [illegible]

Caesar's simple nomen Caesar is [illegible] either to refer to the [illegible] Caesar [illegible] the [illegible] simple nomen [illegible]

Vergil.

The next author to be considered is [illegible],

The following quotations may be noted;

Ter. Eun. I. 1, 70; [illegible] II. 1, 2; [illegible]
IV. 10, 51; Sen. Epl. Mor. 115, 4; Petron. 68; Pliny N.H.
XI. 70; Quint. Inst. Orat. VIII. 3, 20; Mart. XIV. [illegible]
(title); Tac. Dial. De Orat. 13; Pliny Epl. V. 6, 43;
Suet. Nero 54; Florus 183, 1; Donatus 83, 7;
Augustinus De Civ. Dei XIV. 7; Lact. Plac. 40;
[illegible] IV. 8.

Examples in our own time are abundant.

Publius Vergilius Maro.

[illegible]

The record is complete in this
the Georgics, and for the Aeneid
book IX. is lacking. Of the
Berne. 167 and 172.

A significant feature of all these manuscripts
is the fact that

Beginning of the [illegible] Chapter

[illegible]

(Title)

The Lower Part of Broadway's Amusement Problems.

The rich [illegible] of Broadway's [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
with the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Ref. V./3,3
and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pliny Epl. V. 3, 6

Iter gnos vel praecipue numerandus est P. Vergilius, Cornelius Nepos, et prius Attius Ennusque.

Gellius Noc. Att. XII. 2, 2

XVIII. 5, 7

These are all the examples of the nominative
I. Caution to be used in the construction of,
but they are quite sufficient to show that the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It [illegible] Virgil's Georgics [illegible]
The [illegible] of the Georgics and the
Aeneid [illegible] manuscripts [illegible].
[illegible] is the same [illegible]. [illegible]
Virgil's Georgics in [illegible] IV., V., VII., VIII., X.,
P. Virgilii Maronis in Georgica IV., and Aeneid XI.
[illegible] and subscriptio [illegible] them.
[illegible] the [illegible] of Virgil's Georgics
[illegible] the subscriptions, γ in Georgica IV.;
and c in Aeneid XI.

From this discussion it is evident that the
most valuable manuscript for the transmission
of Virgil's works is not G nor is it F but G,
which is also the most complete of the three.

Clearly Virgil's combined georgic and eclogue
[illegible] must represent not tradition but
[illegible] treatment. [illegible]
[illegible] nothing except the two names.
[illegible] interesting to observe the attitude of the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] constituted the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VII. 27, 7

Et [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Statius has two examples, both from the Silvae;

II. 6, 20

Et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

V. 6, 65

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

VII. 705

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

as Ammianus Marcellinus, Martianus Capella

[illegible]

vates. Cf. Amm. Marcel. XV. 9, 5; Mart. Cap. II. 212; Fulg. 85, 11. Sidonius Apollinaris Epl. V. 17, 7 refers to him as Mantuanus poeta, which is perhaps allowable, but in Epl. I. 5, 5 he uses the expression Tityrus Mantuanus, while in Epl. IV. 24, 1 and C. XXIII. 76 he [illegible]

[illegible] as Ennodius C. I. 6, 7 and Isidorus III. 464

[illegible]

Tunc Evangelus [illegible]

[illegible]

Especially noticeable is an example of this sort
is Sid. Apoll. C. XXIII. 170, [illegible]

[illegible]

Quid vos eloquii canam Latini,
Arpinas, Patavine, Mantuane.

[illegible]

Summary.

[illegible]

the simple nomen. Vergilius. This is used by
Vergil himself in the only passage in which he
uses it himself, Georg. IV. 560. & the
authors use the [illegible]

colorless form of designating Vergil.

The three-fold form of Vergil's name Publius Vergilius Maro is employed ... to various uses of Vergil and in subscriptions of manuscripts. Either of ... not employed in the subscriptions, but of course has the three [illegible] ... in the subscriptions. In general the use of the triple name was favored.

Of Vergil's simple praenomen Publius there is [illegible] and examples, [illegible] Ecl. V. 20, 3 ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The usage here is clearly informal but highly [illegible].

Of the double names ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... only four times; [illegible] ... VIII. 3, 27; [illegible] Ecl. V. 3, 6; [illegible] ... XII. 2, 7;

XII. 1. XIII. 2, 1. These examples show the
Vergilius for Vergil like the combined
cognomen nouns Tiberius for Tiberius

Horace.

Horace, a younger contemporary of Ovid, was
[illegible] a poet of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Quintus Horatius Flaccus. On Horace's case as

and need not be cited. On one of these cases

O instead of E, but the error is easily accounted

sentence in which the name stands. It is

not difficult to see why in such cases the

full forms of the names were employed. It was

We come next to the consideration of Horace's

Quintus.

We saw in dealing with Cicero that the most familiar form of his name was the

Cf. Hor. Sat. II. 5, 32 & 33

– – – – (gaudent praenomine molles

auriculae) – – – – – – – –;

Ritter's explanation that this statement is
reminiscent to Horace by one of his old colleagues,

praemissis Lucretius.

Sen. Epl. Mor. 86, 13

deliciis Horatius Flaccus quid ait?

120, 21

Omnes isti tales sunt, qualem hunc describit Horatius Flaccus, nimquam cumdem, ne similem quidem sibi: adeo in diversum abscrat.

It will thus be seen that there are

Thus far we have found only two forms of his own name used by Horace, simple praenomen Quintus once, Sat. II. 6, 37, and simple nomen

VIII. 1, 5

[illegible]

XII. 2, 1

[illegible]

Flaccenas, utaverit regibus vetus eq[illegible]

[illegible] Cic. Verr. II. 5, 73.

[illegible]

Fidei acta hi dicuntur fecisse, qui Fidei Romanae Fidentiae [illegible]

Divin. Inst. II. 7, 3

[illegible]

faciunt, seriam rem facere se opinantur.

Divin Inst. V. 13, 16

Nisi forte delirare illis videtur Flaccus [illegible]

Divin. Inst. V. 17, 18

6?, ?

p. 197, 23

p. 67, 16

V. 15

follows;

Epl. VIII. 11, 7

Sapphico inflatus.

Epl. IX. 13, 2 & 6

vis ut nostra detinc cursitet orbita, qua

Flaccus lyricos Pindaricum ad melos

Epl. IX. 15, 1 v. 31

Venusina, Flacce, plectra impetus exeras

Epl. IX. 16, 4

Redeamus in fine ad oratorium stilum

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

purpurei's Governor commission [illegible]
[illegible] Cicero decem extr. i.
C. XXIII. 707
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

to overlooked. We have seen that both Cicero and

in the case of Horace. One such reference has

been quoted already;

Mart. VIII. 18, 5

Sic Maro nec Calabri temptavit carmina

Flacci.

C. XXII. 172

[illegible]

Epl. IX. 13, 2 v. 5

[illegible]

but also in his prose, as

Epl. I. 5, 8

[illegible]

Epl. I. 11, 1

[illegible]

unnecessary. Surely no attempt at defence is demanded. Indeed defence is impossible. The

However, the usage is interesting from at least one important point of view. It furnishes conclusive evidence that Horace was well known to rhetoric, through the pate which he himself feared, the use of the schoolroom.

Sid. Apoll. Epl. IX. 13, 1 v. 31

is interesting not only as an illustration of rhetoric gone wild, but as containing a

Summary.

Let us summarize the results of our investigation for Horace.

We found that Horace's [illegible] was the colorless form of his name, used twice by himself, in Epl. I. 14, 4 and C. IV. 6, 43 and [illegible].

Horace's triple name Quintus Horatius Flaccus is found 11 times. 9 of these occurrences are in inscriptiones of various parts of his work. The [illegible] was always formed.

[illegible] occurrence in [illegible] Hor. Sat. II. 6, 36. It was of course familiar.

[illegible]

he does use the simple praenomen Quintus, simple

The next name to be considered is that of the poet Ovid.

The colorless form of Ovid's name was

he mentioned the two poets whose names have been considered already Vergil and

authors Cicero and Caesar, the colorless

who do not Ovid's simple names

[illegible] of title use of Ovid's

[illegible] name Ovidius may be cited;

Sen. C. VII. 1, 28

Solebat Ovidius de his versibus dicere - - - - - ;

Sen. N. Q. IV. 2, 2

Nemo aratorum adspicit coelum:

[illegible]

illi Ovidium meum impingo? qui ait:

nec Pluvio supplicia habita Jovi.

Plin. N. H. XXX. 98

Huius medicinae auctor est Ovidius poeta.

Quint. Inst. Orat. XII. 10, 75

[illegible]

Mart. XIV. 192 (title)

Ovidi [illegible].

Tac. Dial. De Orat. 12

nec ullus Asinii aut Messallae liber tam

Tonos repetitur a 770. 771.

Acro Comm. in Hor. C. III. 4, 57

Ovid. T. VI. 33

Script. Hist. Aug. II. 5, 9

Atque idem Apicii Caelii relata, idem Ovidii libros amorum in secto semper habuisse, i[illegible] suum dixisse.

Firm. Lact. I. 573

operis sine ulla nominis dissimulatione

Lact. Plac. I. 230

Quae a Penthei inlata sunt in Liberum.

The only one of these examples which calls for [illegible] is that of C. 3. IV. 2, [illegible]

Publius Ovidius Naso.

We turn next to the question of Ovid's triple name. [illegible]

[illegible]

Publius

Ovid's simple praenomen Publius is wanting in the literature examined. In this respect he differs from Cicero, Virgil and Horace.

absence of Ovid's simple praenomen Publius occasions less surprise than the lack of the triple form of his name Publius Ovidius Naso.

[illegible] decidedly interesting condition of affairs.

[illegible] codnomen Publius Naso do not occur. For this we [illegible]

[illegible]

C. X. 7, 20

[illegible]

[illegible] women and cognomen Ovidius Naso here was to act as a variant form of designation. The simple nomen Ovid has just been used a little earlier in the same sentence. At the same time it is found as a synecdoche for our citation.

The [illegible] is [illegible]. This began early, at least as early as Cicero.

The next example is Hor. Epist. I, 1

[illegible]

Here, too, the manuscripts are in
confused order. The numbers of the pages
for other provinces are very [illegible]
from.

The [illegible] is given
Suetonius De Poet. 30

[illegible] 12.
713.

Here the [illegible] is [illegible].
The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
for [illegible] verses, cf. Suet. De Vitis XXVIII. 42,
but not the [illegible]'s [illegible], where the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
is characteristic of the [illegible]

Let us next consider Horace's [illegible]
Odes.

Odes.

Horace's Third [illegible] Ode [illegible]

out exception he uses the simple expression Haec.

[illegible]

Trist. V. 13, 1

[illegible]

of someone else. The passages are as follows;

I. 7, 10; III. 3, 74; V. 1, 35; V. 3, 52.

[illegible]

two twice, as follows;

E. II. 2, 8

[illegible]

E. II. 4, 6

[illegible]

[illegible]

evidence is less conspicuous.

Vell. Pater. II. 36, 3

Paene stulta est inhaerentium oculis

is the only reference to Ovid in Velleius

Paterculus. The selection of the form, if not due

sapientiæ studere se putant, qui sensit a deo
lumina illa ut horrorem tenebrarum depellerent
[illegible]!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

v. XXIII. 10

[illegible]

The association of the word [illegible]
[illegible]

The references given up to this point constitute
[illegible]

[illegible]

It is found in Ps. [illegible]

"[illegible]"

Psalignus, puto, dixerat poeta.

Summary.

Life.

[illegible] Waterford, Connecticut, July 11, 1868. His preparation [illegible]

In the fall of 1890 he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, [illegible] of Professor Merrill, now of the University of Chicago; [illegible]

[illegible]

Gildersleeve, Bloomfield, Wilson, Miller and Robinson, to all of whom as well as to Professor Merrill he wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness.

[illegible] to June 1908 he was Classical Master in the [illegible]. He was awarded the Hopkins Scholarship in Latin for the years 1906—8, and the Hopkins Fellowship in Latin for the year 1908—9.

Especial thanks are due Professors Smith and Wilson for their interest, uniform kindness and assistance in the preparation of this article.